

IMPORTANCE OF THE FORESTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

He Says the Great Industries of Agriculture, Transportation, Mining and Grazing Are Dependent on the Woods—Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The session of the American Forestry Congress was more interesting than usual this afternoon, by reason of the presence of President Roosevelt, who delivered a carefully prepared address on forest preservation and the necessity of replenishing the supply of timber by intelligent scientific effort. The President was received with much enthusiasm by the delegates and their friends, who occupied all the seats and nearly all the standing room in the New National Theatre.

The President addressed the meeting at 8 o'clock. Seated on the platform were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and many others who have their names and their efforts to the cause of forestry. Mr. Roosevelt caused much enthusiasm when he interjected into his prepared speech the remark:

"There are among the men of the West those who skin the land and those who develop the country. I am always for the men who develop the country; I am, every time, against those who skin the land."

President Roosevelt's speech was as follows:

"It is a pleasure to greet the members of the American Forestry Congress. You have made by your coming a meeting that is without a parallel in the history of forestry. For the first time the great business and forest interests of the nation have joined together, their delegates altogether worthy of the organizations they represent, to consider their individual and their common interests in the forest. This meeting will be called a congress of forest users, for that you are users of the forest, come together to consider how best to combine use with conservation, is to me full of the most hopeful possible promise for our forests."

"The producers, the manufacturers and the great common carriers of the nation had long failed to realize their true and vital relation to the great forests of the United States, and forests and industries both suffered from that failure. But the time of indifference and misunderstanding has gone by. Your coming is a very great step toward the solution of the forest problem—a problem which cannot be settled until it is settled right. And it cannot be settled right until the forces which bring that settlement about come, not from the Government, not even from the newspapers and from public sentiment in general, but from the active, intelligent and effective interest of the men to whom the forest is important from the business point of view, because they use it and its products; and whose interest is therefore concrete, instead of general and diffuse."

"I do not in the least underrate the power of an awakened public opinion; but in the final test it will be the attitude of the industries of the country which more than anything else will determine whether or not our forests are to be preserved. This is true because by the greater part of all our forests must pass into the hands of forest users, whether directly or through the Government, which will continue to hold some of them, not only as trustees, but as owners, and it is their duty to use them for the use and to their use which will decide their future."

"The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without, from the men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general. The difference means to a large extent the difference between mere agitation and actual execution, between the hope of accomplishment and the thing done. We believe that at last forces have been set in motion which will convert the once distant prospect of the conservation of the forests by their wise use into the practical accomplishment of that great end; and of this most hopeful and significant fact the coming together of this congress is sufficient proof."

"The place of the forest in the life of any nation is far too large to be described in the time at my command. This is peculiarly true of this place, where the forest is the great industry of agriculture, transportation, mining, grazing and, of course, lumbering, are each one of them vitally and immediately dependent for their life on the forest from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether of not wood enters directly into the finished product, are equally, if at all less, dependent on the forest than those whose connection with it is obvious and direct. Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests, and the forest makes continually greater demands on the forest."

"We use, not less wood, but more. For example, although the use of steel and brick or cement in certain industries than was once the case, yet in every instance which I recall, while the relative proportion of wood in the total consumption of wood in shipbuilding is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships, because vast quantities of ships are built. Large supplies of building lumber are required, directly or indirectly, for use in civil construction of brick and steel and stone structures of great modern cities that were constructed by the comparatively few and comparatively small, steel buildings of the earlier stages of the same cities. Whatever materials may be substituted for wood in certain uses, we may confidently expect that the total demand for wood will not diminish, but steadily increase."

"It is a fair question, then, whether the vast demands of the future upon our forests are likely to be met. The answer, I believe, is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands, which this growth will inevitably bring, commercial disaster is inevitable. The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has been yet discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden ties. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing demands at which our trains are run."

"The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in very many cases the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the quantity of timber supplied. The farmer, East and West, must have timber for numerous uses on his farm and he must be protected by forest reserves upon the public lands. The stockman must have fence posts, and very often he must have summer ranges for his stock in the national forest reserves. In a word, both the production of the great staples upon which our prosperity depends and their movement in commerce throughout the United States are inseparably dependent upon the existence of paramount and available supplies from the forest at a reasonable cost."

"If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue a timber famine is almost inevitable. Fire, waste and inefficient methods of logging, and the use of forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced. What such a famine would mean to the industries of the United States it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine

would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves.

"Fortunately the remedy is a simple one, and your presence here is proof that it is being applied. It is the great merit of the Department of Agriculture in its forest work that its efforts have been directed to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of the users of wood, water and grass, and to show that forestry will pay, and does pay, rather than to exhaust itself in the futile attempt to introduce conservative methods by any other means."

"The Department gives advice and assistance, which it will be worth your while to know more about, and its policy is one of helpfulness throughout and never of hostility or coercion toward any legitimate interest whatsoever. In the very nature of things it can make little progress apart from you. Whatever it may be possible for the Government to accomplish, its work must ultimately fall unless your interest and support give it permanence and power."

"It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees cut down that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured."

"This statement is true, not only as to forests in private ownership, but as to the national forests as well. Unless the men from the West believe in forest preservation the Western forests cannot be preserved. The policy under which the Government creates those national forests is a part of the general policy of the Administration to give every part of the public lands their highest use. That policy can be given effect in the long run only through the willing assistance of the Western people, and that such assistance was given in full measure there can be no longer any doubt."

"I want to add a word as to the creation of a national forest service, which I have recommended repeatedly in my messages to the Congress, and especially in the last. I mean the concentration of all the forest work of the Government in the Department of Agriculture, as I have had occasion to say over and over again, the policy which this Administration is trying to carry out through the creation of such a service is that of making the national forests more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West, and I am heartily glad to know that Western sentiment supports more and more vigorously the policy of setting aside national forests, the policy of creating a national forest service, and especially the policy of increasing the permanent usefulness of these forest lands to all those who come in contact with them."

"With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the West behind this forest policy, and with what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken support of the great industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forest, we have a right to feel that we have entered on an era of great and lasting progress. Much, very much, yet remains to be done, but the future is bright, and the permanency of our timber supplies is far more nearly assured than at any previous time in our history. The men with whom this Congress convenes and represents this great result is due."

TEST WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Different Systems Will Be Used at Naval Manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Transmission of wireless telegrams will have an important part in the annual naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea, which will begin next month. Plans are being made for elaborate tests, and a majority of the fleet will be equipped with the wireless apparatus.

Two or three different systems will be used and every effort will be made to break the lines of transmission. The vessels of the squadron will, as far as possible, be controlled by wireless telegraph. The first test of the wireless telegraph will be the coming north to Pensacola in March for target practice. Every effort will be made to test the efficiency of the instruments now used by the Government.

COMING NAVAL REVIEW.

Eighteen Vessels, Comprising Three Squadrons, Will Participate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Plans are nearly complete for the review by Admiral Dewey and Secretary Morton of the warships at Hampton Roads on Jan. 9. The reviewing party will leave Washington the day preceding. Eighteen vessels of the navy will participate in the review, comprising three squadrons (the battleship, cruiser and coast) and one torpedo boat flotilla. The battleship squadron will consist of the Keokuk, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa and Massachusetts; the coast squadron, the Texas, Florida, Arkansas and Nevada; the cruiser squadron, the Newark, Colorado, Denver and St. Louis. The torpedo boat flotilla will consist of the Whipple, Stewart, Macdonough and Worden.

Inaugural Ball to Be Held in Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The disagreement between the Senate and House over the place for holding the inaugural ball was settled today, when the House Committee on the District of Columbia abandoned its plan fixing the Congressional Library or the Capitol as the only buildings for the ball and agreed to the Senate's resolution naming the Pension Office.

Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

Army.—To be Brigadier-General on the retired list: Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon-General, Col. Charles Smart, Major on the retired list of the army, Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, retired, Daniel F. Keller, Third Infantry, Archie J. Harris, Second Infantry, Alexander J. MacNab, Second Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: Alfred J. Booth, Second Infantry, Emmert T. Smith, Third Infantry.

Artillery.—To be Captain, First Lieutenant: James T. Totten.

Navy.—To be Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps: Capt. Albert B. McLemore, United States Marine Corps.

To be a Rear Admiral: Capt. Joseph E. Craig.

To be a Commander: Lieutenant-Commander: Charles M. McCormick, William W. Gilmer, Robert E. Conitt, William H. G. Bullard, Harold McKim, to be Lieutenants-Commanders.

Lieutenants (junior grade): William S. Miller, Cyrus M. Lloyd S. Shapley, William R. Sayles, Jr., John W. Greenleaf, Charles E. Courtney, James H. Lomb, to be Lieutenants.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—These army orders were issued today:

Major Walter A. Reibel, Judge Advocate, from the Department of the Columbia to Manila, as Judge Advocate of the Department of Luzon, retaining his rank and grade, Judge Advocate, retired, to San Francisco.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. R. Spear, from the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, San Francisco.

Surgeon J. M. Siegel, from recruiting station, Baltimore, to the navy yard, New York, retaining his rank and grade, Surgeon, to the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, New York, for treatment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. F. McMurdo, from the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, New York, retaining his rank and grade, Assistant Surgeon, to the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, New York, for treatment.

First Lieut. C. M. Miller, U. S. M. C., from command of the ship, to the navy yard, New York, retaining his rank and grade, First Lieut., to the navy yard, New York, to the navy yard, New York, for treatment.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.'s Body Cremated.

Boston, Jan. 5.—A large company of friends and relatives listened to the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., president of the American Unitarian Association, as he pronounced the last words over the body of William Henry Baldwin, Jr., who died yesterday in the city of Boston. Mr. Baldwin, a nephew of Mr. Baldwin, Roger N. Baldwin, played several hymns. The body was cremated.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Sole Continues To-day at 2:30 P. M.

"The Exhibition is the most comprehensive and bewilderingly beautiful and effective one of Oriental art ever held in New York."—Herald.

American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK. An Event of Great Importance. Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THIS (FRIDAY), JANUARY 6th AND THE 7th, 9th, 10th AND 11th AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, AND EVENINGS OF JANUARY 9 AND 10 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE GRAND YAMANAKA COLLECTION

including The Grand Nikko Tempe Room

WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS

"One of the most enchanting works of art ever seen in this country."—Tribune.

Which will be Sold on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 O'CLOCK, ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of The American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

COTTON REPORT ATTACKED.

THE RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY DEBATED IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia Charges the Agricultural Department With Falsehood and Inaccuracy—Its Methods Defended by Mr. Burleson of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the House today Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported, with a recommendation that it lie on the table, the resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) regarding cotton reports, as follows:

Whereas, there is great dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the reports on cotton acreage and production made by the Department of Agriculture, especially in the last report, made on Dec. 3, 1904, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested to furnish to the House of Representatives all data, in detail, upon which said last report was made and published, said report to cover all sources and kinds of information upon which said report was based.

Opposing the report, Mr. Livingston said that when the resolution was introduced he had not charged and had not intended to charge falsehood against the officers of the Department of Agriculture, nor that its estimate of 12,500,000 bales of cotton for the last year was inaccurate. But he now proposed to charge both these things against the Department.

In support of the charges Mr. Livingston quoted from papers published in the territory from Virginia to Texas and from the Department of Commerce, and from the conventions of representatives of the cotton interests, as compared with those of various exchanges, he said, was about 1,000,000 bales in excess of the actual production, and last year the Department's estimate of area cultivated was in excess of the total by nearly 1,000,000 acres.

Mr. Livingston said the South wanted to know who made reports to the Department and what they reported. If the Bureau of Statistics was not competent to secure accurate information upon which to base its estimates, the people of the South believed that it should be abolished. He believed that confidence in the work of the Department of Agriculture could only be secured by publicity of its methods.

Mr. Burleson (Dem., Tex.) said the dissatisfaction alleged to exist by Mr. Livingston was felt by speculators who found themselves on the long side of the cotton market. No producer of cotton, satisfied to receive the legitimate value of his crop, as fixed by the law of supply and demand, and who sold his crop as it was gathered, he asserted, could be found to complain. He said the work of the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture was of incalculable benefit to the cotton producer. The Department's method of gathering statistics, he asserted, was as nearly perfect as it was possible for a human product to be.

Mr. Lovett (Rep., Mass.), a cotton spinner and ginner, gave it as his opinion that the cotton crop, estimated by the Department of Agriculture at over 12,000,000 bales, would prove to be nearer 14,000,000 bales, the largest the world had ever known, and that the price would probably go lower than the world had ever known. The present trouble, he said, was not a speculative orgy of last year, and yet, taking the two crops together, the cotton producer had made 50 per cent per annum. What other business paid so well?

Mr. Lovett, in conclusion, exhibited a card of samples of imitation silk made entirely of cotton.

"It costs 45 cents a pound and 25 per cent, and valorem to import the goods," he said. "To manufacture them in this country costs \$4.50 a pound, because \$4 a pound is paid to the Government in the form of 2 per cent, alcohol used in making it. If the tax on alcohol used in manufacture or the arts were repealed there would be opened up a great field for the use of cotton."

After further discussion by Messrs. Sims (Dem., Tenn.), Bartlett and Livingston (Dems., Ga.) and Scott (Rep., Kan.), the resolution was laid upon the table—50 to 17.

PAUL MORTON WILL TESTIFY.

Important Developments Expected in Regard to the Santa Fe Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Some important developments in connection with the case of the Santa Fe system, which is charged with paying rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, making a discrimination against the Caledonia and other competing companies, are expected here within the next few days. Mr. Prouty, the member of the Interstate Commerce Commission who presided at the recent hearing of the case, has returned to Washington.

Paul Morton of the Navy Department, former vice-president of the Santa Fe, and who held that place during a greater part of the time the alleged discrimination is said to have been in operation, would be summoned before the commission, Mr. Prouty declined to make a positive reply. He would say that he expected that the representatives of the Santa Fe company would be heard.

Secretary Morton has never denied that a rebate was paid by the Santa Fe to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but he has said that it was not done with his authority, although he was fully advised of the action of Traffic Manager Biddle. Further than this Mr. Morton has declined to discuss the subject. He refused today either to affirm or deny a statement that he was a stockholder of the Colorado

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